

Literature review of land use systems in the Sahel



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Summary



- Introduction;
- Methodology;
- Results and analyses;
- Conclusion.

Introduction



- **Study realized in the framework of Project :** “a region wide assessment of land system resilience and climate robustness in the agricultural frontline of Sahel (LaSyRe-Sahel)”
- **A collaborating project between :**
 - University of Copenhagen (Denmark)
 - Environment and Agricultural Research Institute INERA (Burkina Faso)
 - University of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)
 - University of Niamey (Niger)
 - University of Dakar (Senegal)

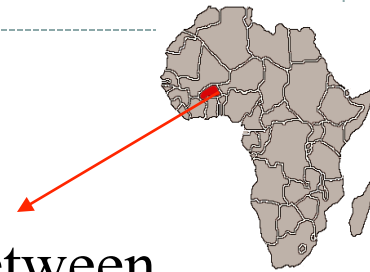
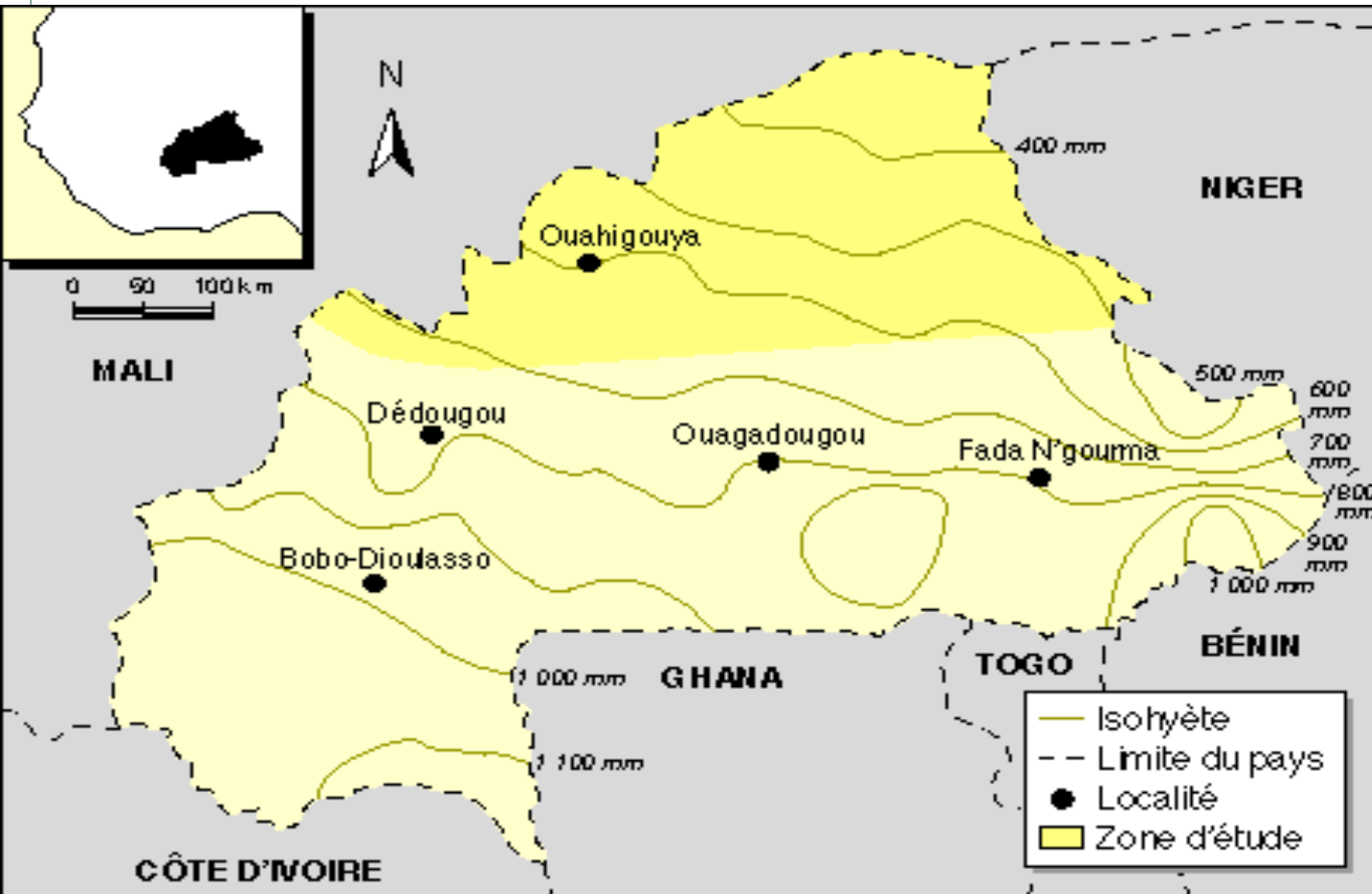
Introduction (2)



- **Project's components:**
 - Component I: Sahel-wide assessment and characterization of trends in bio-physical potential
 - Component II: Sahel-wide characterization of contemporary land use systems (map)
 - Component III: Sahelian frontline of agriculture
 - Component IV: Exploring local societies resilience and response to climate variability

Study Methodology (1)

site area in Burkina Faso



between
isohyets
150mm and
600mm in
the northern
part

Study Methodology (2)



The methodology is as follows:

- A literature review which consisted in the exploitation of extensive documentation and analysis of results.
- Surveys and interviews conducted with officials of Projects and Programs, NGOs', state services, producers / resource persons.
- The literature review covered the time period:

COLONIAL PERIOD

Upper-Volta territory was created

Dissolution of the territory of
Upper Volta

Independence of Upper-Volta

Revolution with Thomas Sankara)
The country changes the name
to Burkina Faso
Land and Agrarian Reform

Advent of Democracy

POST COLONIAL PERIOD

1900

1932

1947

1960

1983/1984

1985

1992

2006

2012-

All documents are archived in this period
in France or in other surrounding
territories.

Reconstitution of the territory of Upper-
Volta

Measures of environmental protection:
fight against bushfires; fight against
wood cutting; fight against straying
animals

Decentralization and full communalization
across the country

Results and analysis (1)



Approximately 350 titles were identified in two years (2010 and 2011)

The results were classified into ten (10) sections.

Results and analysis (2)



Section 1- Farming systems (58 titles):

- The different farming systems of the study area were inventoried .
- Their evolution through multiple survival strategies deployed by men for access to natural resources was highlighted.

Results and analysis (3)

Section 2- Forest resources (31 titles):

- natural forest resources were inventoried; analysis of the impact of forest management. evaluation of Project focuses on the promotion of target species.
- results in creating adapted species or in improving local species.

Results and analysis (4)



Section 3- Water resources (37 titles):

- all studies concerning hydrology in the Sahel,
- mobilization of surface water (such as dams, water reservoirs, the thresholds of the perennial rivers and boulders) used for agro-pastoral needs and energy ,
- the inventory studies and construction works (wells and boreholes), which allow access to groundwater for the drinking water supply of populations.

Results and analysis (5)



Section 4: Pastoral resources (23 titles):

- In this section, it was question of institutions working in the field, and their role in managing these resources. The contribution of scientific research in the improvement and diversification of the forage resources for the complementation of pastoral resources has been also discussed.
- Finally, the efforts of the first stakeholders for a shared and equitable management of pastoral resources with other producers, including farmers, were also studied.

Results and analysis (6)



Section 5: Development and management of environmental resources (85 titles):

- This section includes studies of all actions for the conservation, protection and restoration of natural resources
- Analyzes of the results of development projects, the parameters of degradation and its solutions, performance techniques and approaches used for their improvement.
- Inventories of traditional and / or modern techniques of restoration and conservation of water and soil, natural resources.

Results and analysis (7)



Section 6: Impact assessment and evaluation (26 titles):

- Impact studies show the extent of changes occurring in the intervention areas, following an action (eg planning).
- Evaluation studies help ensure the orderly conduct of meetings in time and in shape.
- The measurement of results is usually based on the original objectives and is, in most cases, positive in the short term.

Results and analysis (8)



Section 7: Characterization (25 titles)

- In this section, were pooled, characterization studies of the environment and soil.
- The purpose of these studies is to know the type of modification to realize on an ecosystem and the impacts these changes may bring.
- Characterization studies come mostly as part of preliminary work to facilities (lowlands, plains irrigated, stone bunds, etc..), and studies of classification.

Results and analysis (9)



Section 8: Land use and land use trend (15 titles)

- Studies on the use of space and its evolution are all those who are interested in the dynamics of agro-pastoral systems, surface conditions and natural environments.
- The evolution is also related to climate variability and change
- *In fine* they propose corrective action.

Results and analysis (10)



Section 9: The land tenure system and land-related disputes (08 titles).

- These are sociological studies on land tenure systems , or case studies.
- Different studies show a trend of conflict, development related to the change of the causes of these conflicts.
- Conflicts are heterogeneous and each case has specific causes and need appropriate solutions

Results and analysis



Section 10:. Studies in the colonial period (34 titles):

- These documents concern the whole country and sometimes several countries in Francophone West Africa.
- It is realized through this review, that during this period of time all economic development plans, incorporated prominently management of natural resources

Conclusion



- Land use, land-based, is changing with the evolution of land tenure, in addition, the Sahel, it is subject to climate and population growth.
- Change resulted from the efforts of men to adapt to changes in order to survive.

Merci



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attention